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Semi-Automatic Wire Processing Apparatus

Background Of The Invention

The present invention relates to so-called wire processing apparatus wherein a
10 coated, filamentary member, such as an electrical wire or optical fiber, is clamped in a fixed
position while blade means sever the coating layer(s) and strip the severed slug(s) from the
member.

In this application "fixed" means always "relatively fixed". However the relative
movement between the cable and the blades could also be performed by a movement of the
15 cable instead a movement of blades, e.g.

In a preferred form, the apparatus of the invention is operable to successively sever
and strip a plurality of coating layers from the filamentary member. Although it will be
understood that the present invention, and related prior art equipment, may be used with
many types of filamentary workpieces, for simplicity of discussion the workpiece will be
20 considered an electrical cable having a central core and a plurality of coating or covering
layers of electrical insulation, magnetic shielding, and the like, i.e., such as a coaxial cable,
and will be referred to as a „wire“ throughout the following written description.

A wide variety of equipment has been devised for the purpose of severing and
stripping coating layers from coaxial cables, and other wires with a plurality of coating
25 layers.. Such equipment may be constructed for entirely manual operation, fully automated
operation, or some combination of the two. Examples of fully automated cutting/stripping
machines may be found in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,111,720, 5,243,882, and related Patents of
the assignee and applicant, wherein values representing a plurality of lengths (from the end
of the cable to the longitudinal position of the cut) and radial depths of successive cuts,
30 each through a different covering layer, may be entered via a keypad and stored in
electronic memory. Upon actuation, the equipment proceeds automatically to make
successive cuts through the covering layers at the lengths and depths stored in memory.

It is a principal object of the present invention to provide apparatus for successively
cutting through a plurality of layers of a coaxial cable at different lengths and depths with
35 some settings entered by an operator and stored in a purely mechanical manner with other
settings entered and stored electronically. That is, the principal object of the invention is to

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5 provide novel and improved hybrid or semi-automatic apparatus for cutting through a plurality of covering layers at various lengths and depths of cuts.

The applicant published after the priority date of this application also the WO-A-99/34493. This WO-A is based on an earlier priority and discloses a hand driven stripping tool, where cutting depths are also stored semi-automatically in order to allow a semi
10 automatically stripping of coaxial cables. The technique of the particular mechanical storing component as disclosed in the drawings 4-6 and the respective specification of said WO-A is enclosed herewith by reference. Also enclosed by reference are all claims and introductory parts of the specification of that WO-A.

Another object is to provide apparatus for gripping a wire with a substantially
15 constant force over a range of wire diameters as cutting and stripping of covering layers is performed.

A further object is to provide wire processing apparatus with means for storing two sets of values relating to lengths of cuts and/or other variables and for performing functions commensurate with each set of values alternately on two different wire ends.

20 Still another object is to provide novel and improved means for mechanically storing a plurality of radial depths of cuts to be made in covering layers of a coaxial cable and for implementing successive cuts at the mechanically stored depths.

Other objects will in part be obvious and will in part appear hereinafter.

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Summary Of The Invention

It is to be noted that wherever in the following specification or claims a device is defined by a "means plus function" wording, the applicants refer to what is disclosed in this application literally or pictorially and any other means which allow to perform the recited
30 function. The following specification and claims are thus not limited to equivalents of the literally or pictorially disclosed means only.

The wire processing apparatus of the invention includes a pair of reciprocating gripping jaws which are initially separated for axial insertion therebetween of a coaxial cable, or the like. After the apparatus has been initialized, as described later, the cable is
35 inserted until its terminal end contacts blade means which subsequently effect the cutting operation. The jaws are then pivoted toward a closed position by operation of a drive, for example a linear actuator to move a wedge to move, for example to rotate, the jaws until

5 they grip the cable. The actuator is programmed to move the wedge, and thereby on the jaws, by a distance commensurate with the diameter of the wire being clamped. That is, the distance of movement of the actuator is variable in accordance with the wire diameter to ensure that the gripping force is sufficient to prevent movement of the cable as axial forces are exerted thereon while avoiding excessive gripping forces.

10 The apparatus includes a pair of blades having cutting edges movable toward and away from one another to effect cutting through the covering layers on the cable. The blades are - in one particular example of the invention - initially in a closed position, i.e., the cutting edges of the blades are substantially in mutual contact, and serve as a stop means for contact by the end of the cable to establish the limit of axial insertion thereof.

15 Arms carrying the blades are then pivoted to rotate the blades to an open position, i.e., to separate the cutting edges, and the cutting mechanism, including the blades, is moved axially of the cable (a relative movement between cable and blades is performed respectively) to position the blades adjacent the axial portion of the cable where the first cut is to be made. The distance of axial movement of the blades, i.e., the „length of cut,“ is

20 controlled by a drive, for example a stepper motor acting on a lead screw to move a carriage upon which the cutting means are mounted.. Electrical signals provided to the stepper motor for establishing the lengths of each of a plurality of successive cuts are controlled by an electronic memory which stores values entered by an operator via a keypad on the apparatus, in conventional manner. The axial values may also be stored in mechanical

25 stores, as e.g. disclosed and incorporated by reference herein said WO-A.

The depth of a cut, i.e., the distance of radial movement of the blades toward the axis of the cable, is determined by the axial position of a stop member which physically contacts and axially moves a conical cam member to effect radial movement of the blades. A rotatable turret is fitted with a plurality of threaded shafts and a fixed shaft. All of the

30 shafts have axes parallel to the axis of rotation of the turret and are spaced equally therefrom. The threaded shafts are engaged in respective nuts which are manually rotatable for reciprocal, axial movement of the shafts, thereby providing individual, selective positioning of the terminal end of each shaft. The turret is indexed by a linear actuator between - e.g. - four rotational positions. The terminal end of a different one of the four

35 shafts (three selectively, axially movable, one fixed) is positioned in alignment with the member which effects radial movement of the blades in each of the four turret positions. The turret is mounted on a carriage which is movable in a direction parallel to the axes of

5 the shafts. The carriage moves a fixed distance, between predetermined rear and forward positions, upon each actuation. Thus, the extent of radial movement of the blades (depth of cut) is controlled by the position of the end of the shaft in alignment with the cam member. The turret is rotatably indexed after each cut is completed to position the end of a different shaft in alignment with the cam member, the fixed shaft always being in this position, with
10 the carriage in its forward position, at the beginning of each cycle to establish the initialized (fully closed) position of the blades. The nuts which adjust the axial positions of the threaded shafts to establish the desired depths of cuts are manually accessible through an opening in the top of the apparatus housing (or controlled by a gear drive in a remote controlled manner – remote controlled by electrically driven actuators or by a hand remote
15 control) .

A unique keypad and control circuit is provided for entry by an operator of values and control functions. Among other features, the keypad permits entry of a first plurality of cutting and/or strip lengths for sequentially severing and fully or partially removing a plurality of coating layers on one end of a wire, and a second plurality of values for
20 sequential cutting/stripping operations on the other end of the wire. Of course, the wire is removed from the clamping means, reversed end-for-end and replaced in the clamping means between the first and second sequence of operations.

Further improvements and variants are denoted in a claims. The claims 24 – 72 will be discussed in the following with some detail.

25 Apparatus of claim 24 is not restricted to a special frame and wall construction since it is not restricted to a manual adjustment of the individual elements of the mechanical storing devices. This adjustment could be done by any other means than a mans hand. Such means cover also pneumatical, electrical or electronical controlled drives or they like for adjusting the individual elements. A further improvement could be an additional system for
30 mechanical or electronical storing a plurality of length value information as denoted in claim 25. Claim 26 and 27 reflect the different approach between a manual and a remote controlled adjustment at the elements of a storing device.

Since the invention could be used also in an open environment or within a bigger cable processing apparatus the invented apparatus does not need in any case a closed
35 housing. However, as one of the inventive examples refers to a stand alone apparatus with manual adjustment, walls and an opening for manual access are provided in those cases.

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- 5 The openings have in most examples lids or covers to protect a mechanical storage device during operation.

Claims 31 and 34 reflect different but similar possibilities for releasing the mechanical storage. Individual elements like shafts could be easily adjusted and could be easily used for controlling a wedge which is normally used for controlling the cutting
10 depths of blades.

A variant can be seen in cam control devices or any stop services on a control device. Such stop devices or cam control devices could be provided as prefabricated elements which can be inserted and adjusted within a novel apparatus.

- To control a wedge which is normally used for controlling the cutting depths of
15 plates a second wedge could be used which could have also stairway like stops to push and hold the other wedge in a certain relative position.

- Fixed stop elements or electrical switches or they like could be used for stopping the movement of a carriage responsible for moving length and all depth defining elements or gears. Such fixed position stops could be in a variant also only relatively fixed positioned,
20 as they could - for example - be shifted upon demand by pneumatical, magnetical or electrical drives.

Claim 36 refers to a position sensor which allows a semi automatic control and or a reset to definitive positions. It further allows to send position information to a read out.

- The advantage of the feature of claim 37 relates to a reliable inventive apparatus
25 especially usable for cable stripping processes of a great quantity of identical cable ends.

- Claim 40 refers to the invention from a different point of view and specifies the preferred arrangement of a mechanical depth information storage within the apparatus. An arrangement between normal depth control devices and respective drives is practical and easy to be mounted. The maintenance of such storage is easy. However, other systems
30 where the storage blocks the movement of any depth control mechanics in a parallel way allows to keep the over all length of the inventive apparatus small.

Claims 41 – 43 refer to further improvements of the apparatus of claim 40.

Claims 44 and 46 refer to one important principal of the invention namely the use of a mechanical storage together with other types of different storage devices.

- 35 The invention further allows and points at a novel and independently usable system of new adjustment of such an apparatus as referred to in claim 47 and 48.

5 The measures of claim 49 allow an improved and smoother or quicker operation of an inventive apparatus.

 Claim 50 refers to another concept of the invention wherein a mechanical store with a minimum of two storage sites is propelled by electric or pneumatic control. The further improvement denoted in claim 51 allows to control the clamping pressure of a cable
10 clamping mechanism of the invention with an spring loaded system. That system could be also used independent from the disclosed depth or length controlling devices.

 A novel clamping pressure applying system allows a two step clamping process which is advantageous since in the first step the clamp could be closed extremely quickly and in the second step the closing could be continued gently by increasing pressure on the
15 cable in an non disturbing manner. In total the time for treating or processing a cable is reduced.

 Claim 55 indicates alternatives to a manual operable actuator in order to allow an operator to use his hands fully for handling the cables. Beside using a pedal any other means of actuation like voice actuated actuation or they like could be used within the frame
20 the invention.

 Claim 56 is a further independent claim and slightly different from claim 1 or 24. Claims 57 through 62 refer to further improvements.

 Claim 63 refers to an improved gripper system of an inventive apparatus. That gripper system could be used completely independent from the depth and length control
25 storage's. Claim 63 is slightly less restricted than claim 20.

 Claim 69 refers to a novel method of storing cutting depth information and stripping a cable. However, this method covers also a system where the cutting plates move along a gauge or a prestripped cable in order to "feel" its length and depth information. By levers or sensors that "feeled" information is sent to the storage.

30 It is hereby referred to the WO 98/08283 of the applicant which is incorporated by reference. This incorporated technology allows to handle and measure especially weak cables.

 The foregoing and other features of construction and operation of the invention will be more readily understood and fully appreciated from the following detailed disclosure,
35 taken in conjunction with the following detailed description and accompanying drawings.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

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Figure 1 is a perspective view of a housing for apparatus embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the apparatus of Figure 1 with the housing cover removed;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view of the apparatus of Figure 2;

10 Figures 4 through 7 are fragmentary, perspective views, some exploded and some partly in section, of various portions of the apparatus;

Figure 8 is a front elevational view of certain elements;

Figures 9A and 9B are plan views of the element of Figure 8, together with other elements, in two positions of relative movement;

15 Figure 10 is a plan view of an example of the keypad layout;

Figure 11 shows a perspective view of the elements for storing cutting depths information;

Figure 12-14 show the elements of figure 11 with an remote controlled adjustment;

20 Figure 15 discloses an alternative to the wire clamping system of Fig.7 with open jaws;

Figure 16 shows the alternative of Figure 15 with closed jaws;

Figure 17 shows a variant of a control part of the novel clamping system;

Figure 18 -20 show a further variants of that control part

25 Figure 21 and 22 refer to a variant of a wedge control system of a novel device for storing

cutting depth information and for controlling the blade;

Figure 23 show a variant of such a wedge control system with electrical switches;

Figure 24 shows a further variant with mechanical stops;

30 Figure 25 show a further variant utilizing an storing element which can be changed in its shape pneumatically;

Figure 26 shows a further variant with electrical components;

Figure 27 a variant of figure 26 with a stair way like wedge with either pneumatic (132) or electrical horizontal drive.

35 The drawings 17 - 27 are just sketches which show just the principle of the respective technical idea. They have not to be taken on a scaled basis.

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Detailed Description

Referring now to the drawings, an example of apparatus for processing elongated, filamentary members such as coaxial cable is seen in Figure 1, denoted generally by reference numeral 10. Apparatus 10 includes an external housing having upper and lower sections 12 and 14, respectively, wherein both mechanical and electrical components are housed. Power cord 16, for connection to an appropriate AC source, extends from the housing. Transparent safety shield 18 is hingedly attached to upper housing section 12 for movement between covering and uncovering positions with respect to openings 20 (if provided) and 20a. A workpiece in use such as wire 21 extends through an opening 22 in a shield 18 when the latter is in the covering position as covering layer(s) on the cable 21 are cut and, if desired, stripped from the cable. Actuation or cycling button 23 is provided on the front surface of lower section 14. It may be replaced or substituted by a remote control pedal or the like. Keypad 24 and display window 25, described later in more detail, are provided on the top surface of upper housing section 12 for entering values to be stored in a memory within the housing, and for effecting other control functions.

Components housed within lower section 14 are shown in plan view in Figure 2 and in side view in Figure 3. Circuit board 26, transformer 28 and fan 30 are contained in the upper (as viewed from the top in Figure 2) part of section 14, transformer 28 being secured to plate 29. An additional circuit board (not shown) is preferably mounted on the lower surface of upper housing section 12, directly under keypad 24. A pair of gripper members

32, 32' are mounted at what is termed the forward side of apparatus 10, i.e., the right side as viewed in Figure 2, upon the ends of rods 34, 34', respectively. Rods 34, 34' are rotatably supported in forward and rear end plates 36 and 38 (Fig.4), respectively, of a fixed frame within lower housing section 14. Outer carriage 40 and inner carriage 42 are each mounted for reciprocal movement toward the forward and rear sides of the apparatus. As explained later, inner carriage 42 moves together with outer carriage 40, but is also movable with respect thereto.

Cutting mechanism, indicated generally by reference numeral 44, is mounted rearwardly of gripper members 32, 32' upon hollow shaft 46 which is rotatably mounted upon outer carriage 40. Cutting mechanism 44 includes a pair of blades having opposed

5 cutting edges and mounted upon the forward ends of respective, pivotally mounted arms 48, 48'. Rollers carried at the rear ends of arms 48, 48' are spring biased into contact with the surface of member 50, essentially flat on the top and bottom and tapered on the sides, which is slidably mounted upon hollow shaft 46 for axial movement relative to arms 48, 48'. Member (wedge) 50 is connected by pin 52, extending through elongated slots in
 10 hollow shaft 46, to rod 54 which is positioned within hollow shaft 46. Axial movement of rod 54 moves member 50 to rotate arms 48, 48' and effect movement of the blades toward and away from one another. Member 50 is shown in Figure 2 in its forwardmost position, wherein the blades are fully closed with their cutting edges in mutual contact. Construction and operation of cutting mechanism 44 is entirely conventional, corresponding essentially
 15 to that disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 4,993,147, incorporated by reference herein, although further details relating conventional portions of the cutting mechanism to novel elements of the present invention appear hereinafter.

Movement of various elements of apparatus 10 – in this example of the invention – is effected by one electric motor and four linear actuators, also known as stepper motors.
 20 Electric motor 56 is mounted upon outer carriage 40 for rotation of pulley 58, connected by at least one belt 60 or toothed belts to pulley 62 for rotation of cutter mechanism 44. Stepper motor 64 is mounted upon outer carriage 40 and operates upon axially stationary lead screw 66 to effect reciprocating movement of the outer carriage 40. Stepper motor 68 is mounted upon inner carriage 42 and operates upon lead screw 70 to effect reciprocating
 25 movement of the inner carriage 42 relative to outer carriage 40. Stepper motor 72 and wedge 74 (Fig.7) are fixedly mounted upon frame member 76 which is slidably mounted on rods 34, 34'; operation of motor 72 acts upon lead screw 77 to move wedge 74 in forward and rear directions to operate gripper jaws 32, 32', as described later. Stepper motor 78 is mounted on inner carriage 42 and has an output shaft connected to rotatable turret 80 to
 30 index the latter between four positions, as also described later in more detail. Instead of a stepper motor the rotation of the turret may be performed by any drive which allows a qualified positioning of the threaded shafts 84. Turret 80 carries fixed shaft 83 and three nuts 82, 82', 82'', each engaging a respective threaded shaft, one of which, indicated by reference numeral 84, may be seen in Figure 2, the other two being shown in later Figures.
 35 Additional reference numerals, denoting elements described later, also appear in Figures 2 and 3.

5 Having thus generally described various components in fully assembled condition, attention is now directed to Figures 4, et seq., where further details of construction and operation of these and other components will be more readily apparent. Fixed frame 37, shown separately in Figure 4, is provided by base plate 39 with rigidly affixed, vertically disposed end plates 36 and 38. Frame 37 is affixed to the lower wall of housing section 14
10 by bolts passing through openings 39a in base plate 39. L-shaped bracket 86 is affixed to base plate 39, and rotatable shafts 34, 34' are mounted in bearings in end plates 36 and 38, as previously mentioned. Lead screws 66 and 77 are each rotatably mounted at one end upon, and extend from, end plate 38. It will be noted that lead screw 77 forms one portion of a rod having a smooth, cylindrical portion 77a which, as described later, extends slidably
15 through an opening in a wall of outer carriage 40.

Turning now to Figure 5, outer carriage 40 is seen to comprise four rigidly connected walls, namely, front and back walls 88 and 88', respectively, and side walls 90, 90'. Blocks 92 and 94, having respective openings 92a and 94a, are affixed to and extend inwardly from the inside surface of side wall 90'. Motor 56 and stepper motor 64 are
20 shown exploded away from their fixed mountings upon the inner surfaces of front and back walls 88 and 88', respectively. The following through openings are provided in front plate 88: opening 46a for bearings 46b (Figure 6) in which shaft 46 of the cutting mechanism is journaled, openings 34a, 34'a for rods 34, 34', opening 56a for the shaft of motor 56 and surrounding small openings for screws to attach the motor to wall 88, and openings 96 to
25 provide clearance for the forward ends of three of the four shafts on turret 80 which are aligned with openings 96 when the turret is moved, with inner carriage 42, from its rear to its forward position. Through openings 34b, 34'b, 66a, 92b and 94b are provided in rear wall 88'. Limit switch 98, having forwardly disposed contact button 98a is fixedly mounted at the upper portion of the inside junction of walls 88' and 90'. Limit switch 99, having
30 rearwardly disposed contact button 99a (Figures 2 and 3) is affixed to the lower rear corner of the outer surface of side plate 90'.

In Figure 6, outer carriage 40 is shown in combination with inner carriage 42 and portions of cutter mechanism 44 and turret 80 carried thereon. Inner carriage 42 is seen to consist of an essentially T-shaped plate 100; stepper motor 68 is mounted on the rear
35 surface and limit switch 102, having forwardly disposed contact button 102a, is mounted on a side surface of plate 100. The shafts of stepper motor 78 and turret 80 extend through opening 78a in plate 100 and are connected to one another for rotational indexing of the

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5 turret by the motor. Flange 78b of stepper motor 78 is spaced rearwardly from plate 100, being connected thereto by rod 78c so that the motor and turret shafts rotate, rather than the motor itself. Rods 92c and 94c extend slidably through openings 92b and 94b in end wall 88' and through openings 92a and 94a in blocks 92 and 94, the forward ends of the rods being fixedly mounted in openings 92d and 94d in plate 100. Thus, as stepper motor 68 is
10 actuated to travel forwardly and rearwardly upon lead screw 70, inner carriage 42 moves, together with rods 92c and 94c and block 104 which is carried upon rod 92c, relative to outer carriage 40. The elements mounted upon plate 100, i. e., stepper motors 68 and 78, turret 80 and elements carried thereon, and switch 102 move relative to the outer carriage and to cutter mechanism 44. Lead screw 70 extends through opening 70' in plate 100 since
15 the plate moves as screw 70 remains stationary.

Fixed frame 37 and outer carriage 40 are shown in Figure 7 in combination with the wire clamping elements. As previously mentioned, gripper members 32, 32' are fixedly mounted on the forward ends of rods 34, 34', respectively, with collars 103, 103' restraining axial movement of the rods. Thus, the V-shaped gripping jaws of gripper members 32, 32'
20 are moved toward and away from one another as rods 34, 34' are rotated in opposite directions. Arms 104, 104' are fixedly connected to rods 34, 34', the lower ends of the arms being biased by spring 106 into contact with the tapered sides of wedge 74. As arms 104, 104' are rotated by forward and rear movement of wedge 74, rods 34, 34' are rotated to move gripper members 32, 32' into and out of engagement with a wire positioned
25 therebetween. Wedge 74 is affixed to frame member 76, upon which stepper motor 72 is mounted, as previously mentioned. Rods 34, 34' extend slidably through sleeve portions 108, 108' which are integral with or fixed on frame member 76. Limit switch 109, having rearwardly directed contact button 109a (Figs. 2 and 3) is also carried by frame member 76. As stepper motor 72 is actuated to move in forward and rear directions on lead screw 77,
30 frame member 76 and wedge 74 are likewise moved to actuate the gripping mechanism. With this arrangement, the distance of forward movement of the elements from an initial, „home“ position, and thus the spacing of the gripping surfaces of gripper members 32, 32' at the forwardmost position of wedge 74, is commensurate with the number of steps which stepper motor 72 is indexed. The initial, rearmost position of frame member 76 is
35 established by contact of rearwardly directed button 109a of contact switch 109 with bracket 86 on fixed frame 37.

5 However the invention covers also any other means for providing or detecting a
 “Home Position”. Turret 80 is shown in enlarged, front elevation in Figure 8, together with
 a fragment of plate 100. The turret includes four arms 110, 110a, 110b, and 110c at 90
 degree intervals. Shaft 83 extends loosely through a passageway in arm 110, and threaded
 shafts 84, 84', and 84'' extend through passageways in arms 110a, 110b, and 110c,
 10 respectively. Circular nuts 82, 82' and 82'' are positioned in recesses in arms 110a, 110b,
 and 110c, respectively, in threaded engagement with shafts 84, 84' and 84'', respectively.
 Thus, manual rotation of nuts 82, 82' and 82'' moves shafts 84, 84', and 84'' axially with
 respect to turret 80. In this example the rotation is to be performed manually. Set screw
 112 extends through one side of arm 110, into the passageway wherein shaft 83 is
 15 positioned, to permit axial adjustment of shaft 83 when screw 112 is backed off and to fix
 the axial position of shaft 83 when screw 112 is tightened against the shaft. This is
 considered a factory or technician-performed adjustment; that is, the axial position of shaft
 83 is not intended to be changed by an operator of apparatus 10 and is considered to be
 fixed during normal cutting/stripping operations. Set screws 114, 114' and 114'', on the
 20 other hand, have – in this example - knurled heads for manual engagement by an operator
 to back off these screws as the operator turns nuts 82, 82' and 82'' to adjust the axial
 positions of shafts 84, 84', and 84'' to set up the apparatus for normal operation in the
 manner described later.

25 This set up could also be done also remote controlled, as it will be described in Figs
 12-14.

Referring now to Figures 9A and 9B, turret 80 is shown in its forward and rear
 positions, respectively, relative to elements of cutter mechanism 44. Forward and rear,
 linear movement of turret 80 is effected by operation of stepper motor 68 to travel upon
 lead screw 70, thereby moving inner carriage 42 upon which the turret is mounted. When
 30 apparatus 10 is ready to receive a workpiece (wire), inner carriage 42 is in its forward
 position of Figure 9A wherein the forward end of fixed shaft 83 contacts the rear end of
 cutter mechanism shaft 54, moving member 50 to its forwardmost position and rotating
 arms 48, 48' to fully close blades 116, 116', i. e., to bring the cutting edges of the blades
 substantially into mutual contact. In this example the wire is axially inserted, through shield
 35 opening 22 and the space between the gripping surfaces of gripper members 32, 32', which
 are initially in the open or most widely spaced position, until the terminal end of the wire
 contacts blades 116, 116'. The operator then presses cycling button 23 to begin the

5 sequence of operations resulting in cutting and, if desired, stripping of a plurality of covering layers. During the ensuing sequence of operations, which takes place without further intervention by the operator, turret 80 is moved by stepper motor 68 to the rearward position of Figure 9B, wherein shafts 83, 84, 84' and 84'' are removed from clearance openings 96 to permit rotation of turret 80 by stepper motor 78.

10 However the invention covers also examples where the wire may be inserted radially through a respective opening and between the blades which then have to hold in a special inserting position. In such a case or in the previous case any suitable means to detect the axial position of the wire may be utilized. One example is the system of WO-A-98/08283, another example is the system of WO-A-98/47209. Both published length
15 measuring systems from the applicant are enclosed herewith by reference.

Upon actuation, stepper motor 72 (Fig.7) travels along lead screw 77 to move frame member 76 and wedge 74 forwardly from its initial position by a distance commensurate with a value previously entered into electronic memory by the operator. This value is selected as a function of the outside diameter of the wire and the material of the wire so
20 that the gripping force exerted by gripper members 32, 32' is sufficient to hold the wire during cutting/stripping operations, but is not an excessive force which might damage the wire. When the wire is securely clamped, stepper motor 68 is actuated to travel upon lead screw 70, moving inner carriage 42 and turret 80 from the position of Figure 9A to that of Figure 9B. Turret 80 is moved by a distance indicated by letter D, which is – in this
25 example - non-variable; that is, motor 68 – if performed as a stepper motor - is indexed by the same number of steps upon each actuation in both directions of movement. As turret 80 moves to its rearward position, the biasing force of spring 48a, urging the rollers on arms 48, 48' toward one another, causes member 50 to slide rearwardly on hollow shaft 46, thereby moving blades 116, 116' to the fully open position, spaced by a distance greater
30 than the diameter of the clamped wire. Substantially simultaneously with actuation of stepper motor 68, motor 56 is actuated to rotate cutter mechanism 44.

With the elements in their positions of Figure 9B, stepper motor 78 is actuated to rotate turret 80 by 90 degrees. Referring again to Figure 8, turret 80 is movable in 90 degree increments to any of four positions. In the position shown, fixed shaft 83 is at
35 position I. Assuming turret 80 rotates in a counterclockwise direction (as viewed in Figure 8), shaft 83 will be in position IV after indexing once, and will be at positions III and II upon successive further indexings. The shaft in position I is axially aligned with shaft 54

5 of the cutting mechanism. With the blades in the open position, stepper motor 64 is actuated to travel on lead screw 66, moving outer carriage 40 forwardly upon rods 34, 34' by a distance which has been entered by the operator and stored in electronic memory as the length (from the terminal end of the clamped wire) of the first cut. Stepper motor 68 is then actuated again to move turret 80 (inner carriage 42) forwardly to the position of Figure 9A.

10 During such movement, shaft 84, which is now in position I, contacts the end of shaft 54, moving member 50 axially to pivot arms 48, 48' and move blades 116, 116' toward one another. When inner carriage 42 (turret 80) reaches its forwardmost position, the spacing of the blade cutting edges, i. e., the depth of the cut, is a function of the position of the front end of shaft 84. This position has been – in this example - manually set by the operator, in

15 a manner described later, and thus mechanically stored to produce the desired depth of cut.

Upon completion of the first cut, at the electronically stored length and mechanically stored depth, motor 56 is deactuated to stop rotation of the cutter mechanism. If desired, the blades may then be opened by a small amount to prevent scraping the central conductor or other wire layer as the severed slug is fully or partially pulled from its initial

20 position; such opening is performed by rearward movement of inner carriage 42 by a portion of the total number of steps which stepper motor 68 is indexed to move the carriage to its terminal position. Stepper motor 64 is then actuated to move outer carriage 40 and the cutter mechanism in the rearward direction by a distance previously entered by the operator as the desired strip or pull length, if any. Stepper motor 68 is then actuated to

25 move inner carriage 42 to its terminal rearward position, thereby fully opening blades 116, 116', and motor 56 is actuated to resume blade rotation. Outer carriage 40 is then moved forward by stepper motor 64 to position the blades at the second length of cut. Inner carriage 42 is moved forward, bringing shaft 84' into contact with shaft 54, thereby moving the blades radially to the second, mechanically stored depth of cut. After the final cut/pull

30 operation, stepper motor 72 is returned to its terminal rear („home“) position, thereby releasing clamping members 32, 32' to permit withdrawal of wire 21. Motor 56 is again actuated to dislodge any debris from the blades as stepper motor 68 moves inner carriage 42 rearwardly to fully open the blades. Blade rotation is stopped and stepper motor 64 moves outer carriage 40 to its home position (if it is not already there after the final pull operation).

35 Stepper motor 78 indexes turret 80 to its home position, with shaft 83 in position I, aligned with shaft 54.

5 The illustrated embodiment of apparatus 10 permits the operator to manually adjust the axial positions of three shafts, thereby mechanically storing the depths of three successive cuts to be made in the covering layers of the clamped wire, although it will be readily apparent that either more or less than three adjustable shafts may be provided to make the capabilities of the apparatus commensurate with its intended use. Manual
10 adjustment of shafts 84, 84', 84'' is effected while turret 80 is in its forward position (Figure 9A), wherein the set screw and nut associated with the shaft in position I (Figure 8) is manually accessible through opening 20. Turret 80 is moved to its rear position, rotationally indexed to position the desired shaft in position I, and returned to its forward position for manual adjustment by sequential actuation of stepper motors 68, 78 and 68 in
15 response to a single keypad actuation, as explained later in more detail. According to a novel adjustment method, after backing off the set screw of the shaft in position I, a gauge (e.g., a pre-stripped wire corresponding to the wire to be processed) is placed between the blade cutting edges and the nut is rotated manually in the appropriate direction, thereby moving (or allowing spring 48a to move) shaft 54 until the blade edges lightly contact (or
20 are slightly spaced from) the gauge. The set screw is then advanced back into contact with the threaded shaft, fixing its axial position relative to turret 80 and mechanically storing the depth of cut produced by moving inner carriage 42 to its terminal forward position with the adjusted shaft in alignment with shaft 54.

It may be useful to note that the four described limit switches 98, 99, 102 and 109
25 are provided only to establish „home“ positions of the four corresponding stepper motors, principally during set-up and power-up of apparatus 10. That is, they are not in use during the described sequence of wire processing operations. However alternatively, when cheaper motors are used and less electronic control, the limit switches may be used also during the described sequence of wire processing operation. The home rotational position
30 of turret 80, with fixed shaft 83 in position I is established by contact of protrusion 110a' on the rear side of turret arm 110a with contact button 102a, as shown in Figure 2. It is also noted that springs 66a and 70a surround lead screws 66 and 70, respectively, to pre-load stepper motors 64 and 68 in accordance with conventional practice.

The steps performed by an operator in preparing the machine for performing a
35 specific sequence of processing steps may be best understood by reference to the example of keyboard layout shown in Figure 10. The layout preferably includes a pictorial example of a wire having three covering layers X, Y, and Z coaxially surrounding a central

5 conductor. Opposite ends of the wire are referred to as A and B, with keys bearing these letters positioned in proximity to the pictured wire ends. The significance of this arrangement and the versatility which it adds to operation of apparatus 10 is explained later. To enter a program of values corresponding to successive operations to be carried out at each step, the operator presses the A button (or it is automatically activated at power-up)

10 and then presses the „Step 1" button at the right side of the keypad. This actuates stepper motors 68, 78 and 68 in sequence to move inner carriage 42 to its rear position, rotate turret 80 to place arm 110a in position I, and move the inner carriage back to its forward position. Set screw 114 and nut 82 are now manually accessible through opening 20, and the position of shaft 84 is adjusted in the manner previously described to mechanically store the depth

15 of the first cut. The operator then presses the „strip length" button and enters the value on the numeric portion of the keypad corresponding to the length of the first cut.

Values corresponding to the parameters represented by the buttons in the horizontal row under the AB buttons (or default values for these parameters) may then be sequentially entered by the operator for Step 1 of the processing operation. The „pull length" button

20 represents the distance of linear travel of the blades in pulling or stripping the severed layer from its original position, the „step back" button corresponds to a distance of outward, radial travel of the blades after cutting to the pre-set depth and before beginning the pull/strip linear travel, the „cut dwell button sets the time for which the blades continue to rotate after reaching the cutting depth before rotation is stopped, and the „blade speed"

25 button sets the speed of radial movement of the blades (i. e., the speed of stepper motor 68). After entering all Step 1 values, the operator then presses the „Step 2" button, which indexes turret 80 to permit manual adjustment of the depth of the second cut. The operator then proceeds to make the manual adjustments and keypad entries for the second and third steps of the operation and apparatus 10 is then ready, upon pressing cycling button 23, to

30 perform the complete sequence of steps on a wire end.

It is sometimes required that the length(s) of cut(s), and possibly other parameters be different at opposite ends of a wire, although the depths of the cuts remains the same. In such situations, the operator may press key A and manually store the depths of cuts and electronically store other parameters in the manner just described. The operator then

35 presses the B key and enters another sequence of values corresponding to the parameters indicated by the horizontal row of keys to be performed at end B. When successive processing operations are to be performed alternately according to programs A and B, the

5 operator presses the „AB alternate“ button before commencing the first operation. When the apparatus has completed the sequence of steps at end A, and the elements returned to their initial positions with the gripper members released, the wire may be withdrawn, reversed end-for-end, and reinserted until the terminal end of the wire contacts the blades. Upon the next actuation, the apparatus effects the processing operations previously entered
 10 and stored electronically for end B. The depths of the cuts, of course, are the same at both ends, corresponding to the mechanically stored values resulting from manual adjustment of the threaded shafts by the operator prior to initial actuation. It will be understood, of course, that the alternating (A and B) sets of parameters may be performed on the ends of two different wires, if desired, rather than on opposite ends of the same wire, provided that
 15 the depths of cuts be the same in both sequences.

Further options are provided by the buttons in the vertical column on the left side of the keypad. Programs (e. g., relating to processing parameters for a particular type of wire) may be stored in and recalled from memory using the top two buttons. The „clamp pressure“ button provides the operator with a plurality of choices of the distance of travel of
 20 stepper motor 72 to vary the spacing of the clamping jaws in the fully closed position. The „wire guide“ button allows entry of values corresponding to the wire guide (a bushing having an opening corresponding to the diameter of the wire to be processed) which is installed at the front of cutting mechanism 44 as described in US-Patent No. 4,993,147; entering this number may assist in locating a previously entered program for the type of
 25 wire used with this wire guide and/or may be electronically tied to the „clamp pressure“ value to make this pressure correspond automatically to wire diameter. The „blade rotation“ button permits the operator to select either clockwise or counterclockwise rotation of the blades. The „blade change“ button is pushed to place the elements in position for installation of new blades in the manner of Patent No. 4,993,147, and the „password“ and
 30 „counter“ buttons provide means for limiting access to the programming controls and for counting the number of processing operations, respectively.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the present invention provides a useful and versatile form of wire processing apparatus with means for electronically storing and automatically performing many processing functions and parameters, although entering a
 35 plurality of successive cutting depths is performed entirely manually and stored mechanically. Linear movement of inner carriage 42 between two distinct, forward and rear positions effects radial movement of the cutting blades to cutting depths determined by

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5 the operator-adjusted axial positions of a plurality of threaded shafts. The predetermined positions of the inner carriage are established by the number of steps by which stepper motor 68 is indexed, a value which is a permanent, non-adjustable and non-variable part of the permanently installed software of apparatus 10. Although manual setting of the elements which control the depths of cuts is more time-consuming than entering and storing
10 values electronically, the manual settings are continuously variable, i. e., an analog operation, and not subject to preselected resolution limits of a digital procedure.

Further alternatives to the foregoing specification lie within the scope of the invention: E.g. instead of stepper motors ordinary motors may be utilized, as long as they are controlled by switches, stops, ratchets or the like. Further alternatives, variants and
15 details will become understandable from respective claim language and from drawings.

In the following the drawings 11-27 are discussed in more details; it is to be noted that in most cases identical numerals refer to almost identical parts; whereas identical numerals with different indices refer to similar parts with similar functions.

20 Fig.11 shows a variant of the mechanical storing element of Fig.2 with a rotatable turret 80a and the fixed shaft 83a and the threaded shafts 84a. Similar to Fig.2 circular nuts are provided for manual adjustment of the threaded shafts 84a. A stepper motor 68a or a different drive is provided to move an inner carriage 42a backward and forward; from a open blade position to a closed blade position as described above. two guiding rods 155 and
25 155' keep the inner carriage 42 a in position, as will be understood from Fig.12.

Those guiding rods 155 and 155' are guided in a plate 153 and in a back wall 88a' of a outer carriage 40a.

However Fig.12 shows a slightly amended version of Fig.11. Whereas the circular nuts 82a of Fig.11 can be turned only manually, the nuts 82a of Fig.12 may be rotated by a
30 remote control. That remote control may be either also a handdriven adjustment rod 152 which points through all casings of the stripping apparatus, in order to allow a user to adjust the position of the threaded shafts 84a by hand without working with the users finger inside the apparatus. On the other hand the adjustment rod could also be connected to an electrical drive, especially a stepper motor 68b, as shown in Fig.13. Such stepper motor would be
35 able to position the threaded shafts 84a upon discretion of the user or of a program installed for that purpose. The adjustment rod 152 cooperates with a gear 151. Said gear 151 cooperates - when in adjustment position with the toothed outer surface of the nuts 82a,

5 whenever a nut 82a is next to the toothed wheel of the gear 151. Stepper motor 68b, adjustment rod 152, gear 151 and the toothed outer surface of the respective nut 82a form thereby a substitution of a users fingertips which are used to adjust the nuts 82a as discussed above.

Fig.13 shows the complete mechanical part of an apparatus according to Fig.12
10 from above. the outer carriage 40 has a front plate 88a. said front plate 88a may be shifted backwards and forwards by a stationary lead screw 66b which is driven by a stepper motor 64a or a different drive. the movement of the outer carriage is done for axial positioning the blades relative to a cable, as disclosed above.

Figs.13 and 14 show also rods 34b and 34b' for guiding the outer carriage 40a and a
15 rear end plate 38a. It further discloses a centering bushing 154 rotatably mounted together with a cutting mechanism 44 and a wedge member 50 for the blade depth control, as discussed above. The arms 48 and 48' an wedge 50 are the same as in Fig.2 . Fig.13 further discloses gripper members 32a and 32a'. These members may be constructed and may function as the members 32 and 32' of Fig.2 or may be built and controlled like the
20 members 32b and 32b' of Fig. 15. Fig.14 is a cross section through Fig.13 along the line XIV-XIV.

The novel clamping apparatus of Fig.15 is used preferably with the novel wire processing apparatus, but which however could be used also with advantage with different apparatuses. It has a frame 156. The frame 156 bears a lead screw 157 and holds two guide
25 rods 158a and 158b. It bears also a gear 144 of a common kind. The gear 144 carries clamping levers 143b and 143c with grippers 32b and 32b'. The lever 143b is elongated and bears a roller 136 which rolls in a cam control curve 164. This curve has three elements: An upper opening element 165 which forces the roller 136 downwardly when the element is pushed to the right side in the drawing.

30 It has a second element which is a rigid closing wedge 137c. Said closing wedge pushes the roller 136 and therewith the lever 143b relatively quickly and directly (playless) upwardly in a closing direction of the grippers 32b and 32b'. The closing wedge 137c has a flat portion which allows the roller to move the lever 143b slower in closing direction, when the wedge 137 is further pushed leftward in the drawing. The third element is a
35 pressure wedge 138c. It may further close the grippers 32b and 32b' - when it is pushed to the left in the drawing - to the extent that when the grippers 32b and 32b' touch a cable or the like, they will not be moved further in closing direction, even if one would try to push the

5 pressure wedge 138c further to the left. However the three elements 165, 137c and 138c are interconnected so that the movement of on of the elements tends to move also the other elements. The opening element is rigidly connected to the closing wedge 137c. Both are connected via a spring 140c with a guide block 159 which carries the pressure wedge 138c. The spring 140c is such mounted between the respective elements, that upon movement of
 10 the closing wedge to the left, the pressure wedge 138c is pulled also to the left as long as it is not withheld by the roller 136, when the grippers 32b and 32b' are closed or clamp a cable. If in such withheld situation the closing wedge however is further pushed leftwards, then it separates from the pressure wedge 138c against the force of the spring 140c. Further movement to the left means increasing the pressure on the cable 21. That is the crux of this
 15 unique system: it allows to increase or decrease the clamp pressure on a cable by motorical shifting a part (closing wedge) in closing direction whereas that part has at first a play less interconnection to the clamp.

This particular construction is thus particular different to a system a disclosed in the EP-B-352038, where an electrical drive like a DC-motor is operable to increase or decrease
 20 the force of grippers which are driven by said motor. In this invention it is not the power of an electrical drive controlling the force exerted on a cable but purely the quantity of turns of a motor shaft. This will be understood when looking at the lead screw 157 which is responsible for moving the closing wedge left or right. Said lead screw is connected to a pulley 161 which is turnable by a toothed belt 162. The amount of rotations of said pulley
 25 161 is thus responsible for the amount of left or right movement of the closing wedge 137c and of the force which is exerted by the grippers 32b and 32b' on a cable 21 if clamped. Fig.16 shows such a clamped situation with the tensioned spring. The further advantage of this novel clamping system is that by changing the speed of revolution of the pulley the speed of opening or closing the grippers 32b and 32b' can be varied as well as by
 30 increasing or decreasing the amount of revolutions of the pulley the force exerted by the grippers 32b and 32b' can be varied.

Fig.17 refers to a variant of the closing wedge and pressure wedge system. A closing wedge 137a bears a pressure wedge 138a. Springs 140a push the pressure wedge permanently toward the front part of the closing wedge 137a. A stepper motor 64 propels
 35 the closing wedge 137a toward a roller 136 on a lever 143a which shifts a jaw 135. Such jaw could be of the kind of the grippers 32b and 32b' or also different. It could for example also a centering jaw of centering means in the sense of the cited EP B 352 038.

5 The pressure wedge may have a special curve 139, as symbolically shown. Such special curve may be designed to control the pressure increase in a special way. A similar curve may be also designed on the wedge surface of the closing wedge 137, as for example shown in Fig.19.

10 A further variant of the novel clamp closing system is shown in Figs.18 and 19, which show the closing status (Fig.18) and the pressure increasing status (Fig.19). A cylindrical cone mounted on a tube build the closing wedge 137b. The tube bears a ring shaped cone 138b which is spring biased in axial direction by a spring 140b. The spring 140b rests on a collar 166 which is rigidly connected to a rod 141. When the rod 141 is pushed to the left and a roller 136 of a lever or the like resists the cone 138b as shown in
15 Fig.19, then the spring 140b is squeezed.

A further variant is shown in Fig.20, where a pressure wedge 138d is spring biased similar to Fig.17. Differently to Fig.17 a lever 143 is provided which is directly connected to a rotatable wheel of a gear 144a which carries the jaws 142.

20 Fig.21 and 22 refer to a different aspect of the invention: It shows an alternative to the previous disclosed mechanical storage means. It shows - as the following figures - a wedge member 50 which is used in many cases for controlling the closing and opening movement of jaws or blades or the like. (It is to be noted that this invention covers also any technical equivalents to wedge members like knee lever constructions and the like. For the purpose of simplicity, only a wedge is shown.) An electrical drive 56a with an encoder is
25 used to propel and detect the axial position of the wedge member 50. However to limit the movability of the wedge member 50 a shiftable storage element 146a is provided. That element carries shiftable or fixed stops which can - by stepper motor 64 - be brought into an axial position beside the drive 56a. position. Part 146a is thus like a mechanical storage chip comparable with the device of the WO-A-99/34493. It cooperates with a stop member
30 147 which is connected to the wedge member 50. A control 148 provides for cooperation of the electrical parts. It allows also to measure cable diameters or the like by reading out the encoder, if the wedge member 50 is pushed backward or forward during a measuring procedure. Such procedure e.g. feels with the blade tips the diameter of a cable or of a gauge and transmits that information via levers (not shown), rollers 136 and wedge member
35 50 to a spindle which then propels the motor 56a and encoder 145 respectively.

Fig.23 discloses a similar principle. However not mechanical stops hinder the wedge member 50 to move further, but sensors 150 cooperate with a finger 169 or the like

5 of the wedge member 50 to signalize the position of the wedge member or to stop or start
the motor 56 dependent of the relative positions between sensors 150 and finger 169. The
sensors could e.g. as shown by dotted lines be movable upon discretion of a user. Instead of
multiple sensor as shown, it is possible to have only at least one sensor which is moveable
for positioning in axial direction of the wire by a separate drive. This sensor could also be a
10 pneumatical valve or the like.

The variant of Fig.24 is similar but there rigid stops 122 cooperate with a stop 121
on the stripping mechanism (an inner carriage e.g.). The stops 122 can be manually pushed
into function and released manually. They may - with a separate mechanism (not shown) -
eventually be also shiftable in axial direction with respect to a cable.

15 The blade part of Fig.24 shows a novel system for moving blades towards and away
from each other: instead of a wedge an outer guide 125 forces blade levers 123a and 123b
towards each other when the mechanism 120 is pushed left or right in the drawing. A spring
124 keeps the levers 123a and 123b in contact with the guide. That system does not
depend on the other features introduced by this patent application.

20 Fig.25 indicates a different system for defining cutting depths: A mechanical part
builds the length defining element: - in that case a stop 127 is connected with a piston 129
and a cylinder. The cylinder is biased from a spindle 131 from a stepper motor 64b. The
motor can therefor shift the cylinder relative forward or backward with regard to the wedge
member 50. If than the cylinder 128 is pressurized, the piston pushes the stop 127 against
25 the wedge member 50 and fulfills therewith the cutting operation. This combination of
pneumatic and electrical energy allows strong cutting forces without utilizing a strong
electrical motor. A bellow 130 protects the piston non obligatory. A spring 170 biases the
wedge member 50 against the stop 127 and ensures therewith a smooth cutting operation.
The amount of revolutions of the stepper motor is an equivalent for the cutting depth.
30 Hence a revolution counter, an electronic memory or even a manual adjustment knob
combined with electrical control means may be used to adjust the position of the cylinder
128 and therewith the cutting depth.

Fig.26 refers to a different mechanical storing element, comparable with the device
of Fig.21 and 22. It utilizes a stepper motor 64 for positioning a storage element 146b
35 relative to a wedge member 50. Said storage element 146b has some different stops 171a-c
which are related to the cutting depth. The cutting process is done by pushing the storage
element 146b towards the wedge member 50. This pushing operation may be done with a

5 relatively cheap but strong electrical motor 56 or by pneumatic. the motor 56 does have
only to move forward and backward to full front and full back positions which does not
need much of control.

Fig.27 refers to a similar principle whereby instead of stops 171a-c a stair like
wedge is provided for a plurality of different cutting depth positions. Here also a relatively
10 cheap but strong electrical motor 56 or pneumatic 132 may be utilized for performing the
cutting operation.

The invention is not restricted to what is shown in the drawings. A man skilled in
the art will understand the principles of the many different technical features shown in the
drawings and by reference incorporated art and will see further possibilities and
15 combinations of features - including especially the features of the above cited and herein
incorporated WO-A- also covered by the scope of this application. The following reference
numeral list as well as the text of the claims may be also used to interpret and understand
the drawings and its meaning.

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5 Reference Numerals

	10	Apparatus
	12	upper housing sections
	14	and lower housing sections
	16	power cord
10	18	transparent safety shield
	20	opening
	20a	opening
	21	workpiece such as a wire, cable, optical cable or similar piece
	22	opening
15	23	cycling button
	24	keypad
	25	display window
	26	circuit board
	28	transformer
20	29	plate
	30	fan
	32	gripper member, 32a, 32b
	32'	gripper member, 32a', 32b'
	34	rod, 34b
25	34a	opening
	34'	rod
	34a'	opening
	34b	opening
	34'b	opening
30	36	forward end plate
	37	fixed frame
	38	rear end plate, 38a
	39	base plate
	39a	openings
35	40	outer carriage, 40a
	42	inner carriage, 42a
	44	cutting mechanism

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- 5 46 hollow shaft
- 46a opening
- 46b bearing
- 48 pivotally mounted arm rotating arm
- 48' pivotally mounted arm rotating arm
- 10 48a spring
- 50 wedge member
- 52 pin
- 54 rod
- 56 electric motor, 56a
- 15 56a opening for the shaft of motor 56
- 58 pulley
- 60 belt
- 62 pulley
- 64 stepper motor, 64a, 64b
- 20 66 stationary lead screw, 66b
- 66a opening
- 66a spring
- 68 stepper motor
- 70 lead screw
- 25 70' opening
- 70a spring
- 72 (stepper) motor
- 74 wedge
- 76 frame member
- 30 77 lead screw
- 77a cylindrical portion
- 78 stepper motor rotates the turret 80
- 78a opening
- 78b flange of stepper motor 78
- 35 78c rod
- 80 rotatable turret, 80a
- 82, 82', 82'' three nuts, circular nuts

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- | | | |
|----|------|------------------------------|
| 5 | 83 | fixed shaft |
| | 84 | threaded shaft |
| | 84' | threaded shaft |
| | 84'' | threaded shaft |
| | 86 | L-shaped bracket |
| 10 | 88 | front wall (plate), 88a |
| | 88' | back wall, 88a' |
| | 90 | side wall |
| | 90' | side wall (plate) |
| | 92 | block |
| 15 | 92a | opening |
| | 92b | opening |
| | 92c | rod |
| | 92d | opening |
| | 94 | block |
| 20 | 94a | opening |
| | 94b | opening |
| | 94c | rod |
| | 94d | opening |
| | 96 | opening to provide clearance |
| 25 | 98 | limit switch |
| | 98a | contact button |
| | 99 | limit switch |
| | 99a | contact button |
| | 100 | T-shaped plate |
| 30 | 102 | limit switch |
| | 102a | contact button |
| | 103 | collar |
| | 103' | collar |
| | 104 | arm |
| 35 | 104' | arm |
| | 104 | block |
| | 106 | spring |

- 5 108 sleeve portion
 108' sleeve portion
 109 limit switch
 109a contact button
 110, 110a, 110b, 110c arms
- 10 110a' protrusion
 112 set screw
 114 set screw
 114' set screw
 114'' set screw
- 15 116 blade
 116' blade
 120 stripping mechanism
 121 stop
 122 adjustable stops
- 20 123a,b blade lever
 124 spring
 125 guide
 126 bearing
 127 stop
- 25 128 cylinder
 129 piston
 130 bellow
 131 spindle
 132 pneumatic
- 30 133 wedge element
 134 position spindle
 135 jaw
 136 roller
 137 closing wedge
- 35 138 a-d pressure wedge
 139 curve (non obligatory)
 140 spring

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- 5 141 stem
- 142 jaws
- 143 clamping lever
- 144 gear
- 145 encoder
- 10 146 storage element
- 147 stop member
- 148 controller panel
- 149 fixation element
- 150 sensor
- 15 151 gear
- 152 adjustment rod for manual adjustment or for connection to a motor
- 152 plate
- 154 bushing
- 155 guiding rod, 155'
- 20 156 frame
- 157 lead screw
- 158a,b guide rod
- 159 guide block
- 160 lead block
- 25 161 pulley
- 162 toothed belt
- 163 spindle
- 164 cam control curve
- 165 opening part
- 30 166 collar
- 167 stop
- 168 spindle
- 169 finger
- 170 spring
- 35 171 stops
- A,B opposite ends of a cable
- A-F distances of possible movement of carriage

5 numerals of Fig.10:

25 display

X, Y, Z covering layers of a cable

buttons:

MR memory recall

10 MS memory store

CP clamp pressure

WG wire guide

BR blade rotation

BC blade change

15 PW password

C counter

A button for defining the programme steps of the cable end A

A-B alternate button for changing processing from end A to end B

B button for defining the programme steps of the cable end B

20 Step 1 button for defining the first stripping step

Step 2 button for defining the second stripping step

Step 3 button for defining the third stripping step

SL strip length

PL pull length

25 SB step back (opens the blade a little bit before pulling off the covering layer)

CD cut dwell

BS blade speed

E enter

U units

30 CL clear

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